UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21323
30 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council at its 2924th meeting on 30 May 1990, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "United Nations peace-keeping operations":

"The members of the Security Council note with satisfaction that the United Nations has in the recent years played an increasingly important and active role in restoring and maintaining international peace and security. The peace-keeping operations of the United Nations have become a valuable instrument facilitating the settlement of international disputes. Recent successful peace-keeping operations have for their part contributed to the enhanced standing and effectiveness of the United Nations.

"The members of the Security Council express their deep satisfaction with the growing support of the international community for United Nations peace-keeping and, in particular, with the participation of a growing number of Member States in the operations. The members of the Council pay tribute to the Secretary-General and his staff for their tireless efforts in the conduct of those operations. They also commend States which have provided resources for such operations. Furthermore, they commend the peace-keeping forces for their exemplary and dedicated service in the cause of international peace and security.

"The members of the Security Council consider it of vital importance that adequate resources are available for the preparation, deployment and maintenance of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. This must be underlined all the more in view of the new challenges in prospect. The members of the Council urge the Member States to respond positively and rapidly to requests from the Secretary-General for contributions of financial, human and material resources for the operations. They emphasize that the operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis and stress the importance of full and timely payments of assessed contributions. At the same time they underscore that the operations must be planned and conducted with maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

"The members of the Security Council also emphasize the importance of political support by all the Member States and in particular by the parties concerned for United Nations peace-keeping and for the action of the Secretary-General in conducting the operations. They stress that a peace-keeping operation is essentially a temporary measure, intended to facilitate the resolution of conflicts and disputes. Its mandate is not automatically renewable. Peace-keeping should never be construed as a substitute for the ultimate goal, an early negotiated settlement. In the light of this, the members of the Council will continue to examine carefully the mandate of each operation and, when necessary, vary it in response to prevailing circumstances.

"The members of the Security Council, while recognizing the principle that peace-keeping should only be undertaken with the consent of the host countries and the parties concerned, urge the host countries and all parties involved to assist and facilitate in every way the successful and safe deployment and functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in order to enable the fulfilment of their mandates, including the early conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations and the provision of appropriate infrastructure support.

"The members of the Security Council are encouraged by recent achievements of the United Nations peace-keeping. Bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations, the members of the Council express their determination to continue to work jointly and in co-operation with the Secretary-General for the prevention and resolution of international conflicts. The members of the Council remain ready to consider launching new peace-keeping operations as and when necessary in the interest of international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter."

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/44/952
S/21324
30 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of a letter dated 22 May 1990 addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. George Ladas, Acting President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, together with a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives mentioned therein.

I would be grateful if the present letter and the resolution of the House of Representatives were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Petros EFTYCHIOU
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21325
31 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, 1/

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1990;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

1/ S/21305.

90-13727 2335Z (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21326
31 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Yemen and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of May 1990 (S/21300),

Having listened to the statement by His Excellency President Yasser Arafat,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Bearing in mind that any deliberately planned act of violence in the region is a blow to peace,

1. Establishes a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be dispatched immediately to examine the situation relating to the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 20 June 1990, containing recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;

4. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.

90-13802 2336Z (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/287
S/21327
23 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, together with a letter from Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26 and 35 of the preliminary list, as well as of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present a letter (see appendix) addressed to Your Excellency by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, regarding the deep concern of the OIC member States on the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip by an Israeli soldier on 20 May 1990, followed by a ruthless assault on the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli forces, resulting in over 20 Palestinian casualties and injury to more than 1,000 men, women and children.

(Signed) Ahmet Engin ANSAY
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

APPENDIX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

I would like to convey to you the deep concern of the OIC member States concerning the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip perpetrated by an Israeli soldier on 20 May 1990.

This horrible predetermined massacre was followed by a ruthless assault on the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories by the Israeli forces, resulting in over 20 Palestinian casualties and injury to more than 1,000 men, women and children.

It is evident that these atrocious crimes against humanity have been committed by the Israeli authorities, in collaboration with the Zionist settlers, and surpass in brutality the vivid memories of numerous massacres of the Palestinian people committed by the racist Zionist régime since its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories.

On behalf of the OIC, I would urge Your Excellency, and through you the President of the Security Council, to urgently take cognizance of the extremely serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to oblige Israel to refrain from pursuing its campaign of aggression, oppression and terrorism against the Palestinian people.

The OIC is of the view that the human rights of the Palestinian people can only be protected by ensuring the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and by placing these territories under temporary United Nations supervision so that the people of Palestine may effectively exercise their right to self-determination and to establish the State of Palestine on their national soil.

Pending the Israeli withdrawal, the United Nations must act resolutely now to uphold the application of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilian population in the occupied territories. The large-scale transfer of Soviet Jews to Palestine must also be stopped and reversed immediately as it not only constitutes a flagrant violation of international law but also has accentuated the tragedy of the Palestinian people. Moreover, these developments are impeding the peace process in the Middle East.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to once again urge Your Excellency to pursue the diplomatic process for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The convening of the International Conference

for Peace in the Middle East with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council as well as the PLO, on an equal footing, remains in our view a viable framework for the building of peace in this strife-torn region.

(Signed) Hamid ALGABID

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/949
S/21328
23 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 21 May 1990 addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Ozer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from Mr. Ozer Koray
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, I would like to bring to your attention the following in relation to the continuing rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus:

1) The Greek Cypriot daily Mesimvrini of May 1, 1990, quoting "Defense Issues" magazine published in Greece as its source, reported that new weapons, military vehicles and equipment valued at $800 million would be purchased for the Greek Cypriot National Guard. The planned purchases would be in addition to the B-2 type tanks acquired from Greece which were subsequently upgraded to AMX-36 standards.

Among the military vehicles and weapons to be purchased by the Greek Cypriot administration are the following:

2 Gazelle helicopters equipped with HOT missiles;
12 Double-barrel VAB anti-aircraft vehicles;
12 Double-barrel VAB vehicles equipped with MISTRAL missiles;
12 Vehicles equipped with 155 mm. cannons;
12 VAB vehicles equipped with HOT missiles;
A complete medium-range anti-aircraft missile system.

Mesimvrini also reported that a team of Greek Cypriot National Guard officers had recently been in touch with the suppliers of these arms. In addition to the above, the Greek Cypriot side, in accordance with its current program, reached an agreement with Greece for the purchase of Leonides-II armored vehicles valued at 10 billion Drachmas. It is stressed that as a result of these latest additions to its arsenal, the effectiveness and strength of the Greek Cypriot National Guard would be bolstered.

/...

2) On the other hand, in an interview published in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia on April 29, 1990, the President of the Greek Cypriot Reserve Officers Federation, Mr. Manulas, expressed the view that the amount of weapons purchased for the Greek Cypriot National Guard had reached the point of saturation and that any additional weapons acquired by the Greek Cypriot administration would have to be stored in the "National Guard" armories. Mr. Manulas went on to say that the Greek Cypriot army had already acquired all the necessary modern weapons and was presently utilizing technologically advanced equipment and infrastructure. Mr. Manulas stressed that the rearmament level could not be further advanced given the inordinate level of arms build-up in South Cyprus.

It was also reported in the same newspaper that certain influential members of the Greek Cypriot House Defense Committee had asked the members of the press not to report on military issues.

The above press reports which indicate that the Greek Cypriot administration is intent on increasing its level of arms purchases, clearly show that the aim of its rearmament program is not defensive but offensive in nature. The overwhelming concentration of military forces and firepower in South Cyprus, as well as the formation of militia groups on and around the borders and the mobilization of Greek Cypriot reserve forces from time to time in preparation for war, shows where and how these excessive weapons will be used in the future. Current reports on the possibilities of dispatching a Greek army division to South Cyprus should also be evaluated in this context.

I would like to reiterate my government's position in the face of open aggressiveness and provocation by the Greek Cypriot side: We seek the cooperation of all concerned to put an end to the escalation of tension in the island. The Greek Cypriot side will have to change its course of action drastically if meaningful negotiations are to be pursued between the two sides. The Greek Cypriots have resorted to force of arms in the past to settle the Cyprus issue in their own way. We hope that history will not repeat itself. We call upon all parties to urge the Greek Cypriot side to exercise common-sense and goodwill in paving the way to the reconciliation and peaceful co-existence of the two states in Cyprus.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21329
23 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of an article by Patrick E. Tyler on Iran's use of chemical weapons against Iraqi Kurds in the town of Halabja in March 1988, as published in The Washington Post on 3 May 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Washington Post article of 3 March 1990 by staff writer Patrick E. Tyler

Both Iraq and Iran Gassed Kurds in War, U.S. Analysis Finds

A Defense Department reconstruction of the final stages of the Iran-Iraq war has assembled what analysts say is conclusive intelligence that one of the worst civilian massacres of the war in the Iraqi Kurdish city of Halabja was caused by repeated chemical bombardments from both belligerent armies.

The finding does not alter U.S. concern about the proliferation of chemical weapons, especially in Iraq's larger and more sophisticated chemical arsenal. But it calls into question the widely reported assertion of human rights organizations and Kurdish groups that Iraq bore the greatest responsibility for the deaths of hundreds of Iraqi Kurds—women, infants and elderly—who died at Halabja in what has been described as a vindictive chemical strike ordered from Baghdad in mid-March 1988 for Kurdish assistance to Iranian forces.

The gas attacks took place in March 1988.

Iran has insisted that Iraq was responsible, and while Iraq asserted at the time that Iran also had used chemical weapons in the battle, international condemnation has focused largely on Baghdad.

The Halabja massacre became the most horrifying symbol of Iraqi chemical warfare. Iran's religious leadership exploited the episode by helicoptering hundreds of foreign journalists into the city, 150 miles north of Baghdad and just inside Iraqi territory, to see and photograph the piles of civilian corpses.

At the time, some Defense Department officials asserted in Washington that Iran had also used chemical weapons in the battle, but the details in support of this claim have only emerged with completion of the internal Pentagon study.

The gas attacks took place during roughly three days of fighting that began March 15, 1988, with the Iranian Val Fajr-10 offensive, Tehran's attempt to regain the momentum in the protracted war and penetrate deep into Iraq.

Defense Department officials who made available an account of how the civilian massacre happened

said they were not seeking to diminish Iraq's responsibility in first developing deadly chemical agents and employing them on a broad scale by the end of the war. But their internal history of the Persian Gulf conflict notes that Iran's more modest and haphazard use of chemical weapons was at times equally devastating to civilians in the war zone.

The intelligence findings, included in an "operational history" of the decisive final stages of the eight-year war, indicate that Iranian forces used more than 50 chemical bombs and artillery shells during what turned out to be Iran's last offensive, before Iraq seized the momentum in a series of overpowering assaults that began the following month.

During the second day of the battle, according to the Pentagon reconstruction, an indeterminate number of Iranian chemical bombs or shells were dropped on Halabja, a Kurdish city located on verdant slopes between snow-capped mountains and the Dhar Bandikhan reservoir.

The study's authors would not discuss the highly classified sources that allowed them to reconstruct the battle. But U.S. officials and western diplomats are known to have had access to intercepts of battlefield communications as well as accounts from participants and witnesses that reached western intelligence agencies.

The study asserts that Iran may have been the first to fire artillery shells filled with deadly cyanide gas into Halabja when Iranian commanders mistakenly believed Iraqi forces were occupying the city, whose 70,000 prewar population was down to about 45,000.

"There is no way to determine which side caused the greater number of casualties" in the city, said a senior Pentagon specialist. But Iran's assertion on March 20 that many of the Halabja victims died from cyanide poisoning was considered a key piece of evidence indicating that Iran was covering up its own use of the gas, Pentagon officials said.

"We know Iraq does not use cyanide gas," the official said. "We have an excellent understanding of Iraq's development, manufacture and use of chemical agents," he added, "and we know who doesn't use what."

"We are sure that Iran uses cyanide," the official said. Thus, when the Iranian government said many deaths were from cyanide, "That is a piece of evidence that condemned them."

Iran's Revolutionary Guard command, joining forces with Kurdish guerrillas, opened the battle by routing Iraqi forces east of Halabja and taking the nearby town of Khormal.

Kurdish guerrillas infiltrated Halabja on the 16th and prepared for their Iranian allies to enter Halabja the next day. While Iranian

commanders reported that the Iraqis were using chemical weapons against the city, Kurdish guerrilla leaders in Halabja determined that they were being fired upon with chemical ordnance from Iranian positions to their east as well as from Iraqi positions to the west.

Tehran reported that Kurdish civilians and Iranian troops were hit with mustard gas, cyanide and a nerve agent, sarin, which is in Iraq's arsenal only. Foreign journalists and medical teams that visited Halabja the next week saw evidence of many cyanide deaths (blue lips) among the estimated 100 to 200 corpses.

Iraqi forces began using gas against Iranian troops in 1983, but Iran refrained until the war's seventh year from using chemical weapons under a ruling from their late spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who objected to such weapons. In 1987, with the tide of the war appearing to turn in Tehran's favor, Khomeini consented to the acquisition and use of chemical agents.

Annex

[Original: English]

ROUTINE SAFEGUARDS INSPECTION IN IRAQ

At the request of the Iraqi authorities, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is publishing the following statement on a recent safeguards inspection in Iraq:

"Routine safeguards inspections of Iraq's nuclear facilities were carried out in early April 1990. The Department of Safeguards sent the Resident Representative of Iraq to IAEA detailed statements of conclusions on 2 May 1990. In these statements, based upon the data collected between March 1989 and April 1990, the conclusion was reached that all material under safeguards has been accounted for."

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21330
23 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning a recent safeguards inspection of Iraq's nuclear facilities.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21331
23 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 2922nd meeting on 23 May 1990, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace":

"The members of the Security Council recall that the Council, in conformity with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, has supported the Central American peace process from the outset. This has resulted in its decision to set up a United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA), whose mandate it subsequently enlarged and reaffirmed on two occasions.

"They also recall the Council's decision in resolution 654 (1990) to extend ONUCA's mandate until 7 November 1990 on the understanding that ONUCA's tasks of monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces in Nicaragua and demobilizing members of the resistance would lapse with the completion of the demobilization process not later than 10 June 1990.

"The members of the Security Council, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and fully supporting his efforts, express their concern at the slow pace of the demobilization process during its first two weeks. It is clear that the process must be accelerated if the deadline of 10 June set for its completion is to be met.

"In light of the foregoing, the members of the Security Council call on the resistance to meet fully and urgently the commitments it made in agreeing to demobilize. They also support the Government of Nicaragua in its efforts to facilitate, by taking the necessary steps, timely demobilization and urge it to continue such efforts. The members of the Council also call on all others with influence in this matter to take action to ensure that demobilization now proceeds in accordance with the agreements entered into by the Nicaraguan parties, and in particular to ensure that the 10 June deadline is respected.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General through a senior representative to continue to observe the situation on the ground first-hand and to report to the Council by 4 June.

"The members of the Security Council request the Secretary-General to convey the Council's position to the five Central American Presidents.

"They also request the Secretary-General to convey the Council's concerns about the situation described above to the Secretary-General of the OAS, who shares responsibilities with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as regards CIAV's operations."

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

~~A/45/288~~
S/21332
24 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francis Mahon HAYES
Ambassador

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on Palestinian deaths in Israel and the occupied territories since 20 May 1990

The Twelve are shocked and saddened by the violence that has left at least 18 Palestinians dead and hundreds injured in Rishon Le Zion and the occupied territories since 20 May. They extend their condolences to the families and friends of those killed and their sympathy to the injured.

The Twelve deplore the tragic massacre by an Israeli civilian of eight Palestinians in Rishon Le Zion. It is a matter of very grave concern to the Twelve that the response of the Israeli authorities to the spontaneous demonstrations that broke out in the occupied territories has left a further 10 Palestinians dead and hundreds injured. They have repeatedly raised with the Israeli authorities the questions of the use of excessive force to put down manifestations of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

The Twelve earnestly appeal for calm. They call on the Israeli authorities to exercise the utmost restraint. They are also concerned at the risk that violence might spread - a risk illustrated in particular by events yesterday in Amman.

The Twelve see the latest upsurge of violence as symptomatic of the fragility of the situation in the occupied territories in the absence of any significant prospect of progress in the direction of a settlement. It underlines, in their view, the imperative of resuming the peace process in a meaningful way at a very early date.

In their contacts with both sides, the Twelve will, on the basis of the principles that they have enunciated in the Declarations of Venice (1980), Madrid and Strasbourg (1989), do all they can to promote significant steps in the direction of a comprehensive settlement. They will also be trying to prevent any further hardening of attitudes which could compromise that objective. Moreover, the Community and its States members will actively pursue their programmes of aid to the population of the occupied territories.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21333
24 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you below the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad on 23 May 1990, concerning the release of 10 Libyan prisoners of war captured during the fighting between the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) and mercenaries of the Libyan Islamic Legion on the frontier between Chad and the Sudan in the period from 25 March to 10 May 1990:

"Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

"On 25 March, Chad was once again the victim of a flagrant and brutal Libyan act of aggression perpetrated from the Darfur region of the Sudan, where numerous elements of the Islamic Legion have been reassembled.

"In the course of the counter-attack, the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) were obliged to make use of their right of pursuit and to pursue the aggressors as far as their bases on the frontier between Chad and the Sudan.

"Thus, in the course of this action taken in self-defence, a Libyan military convoy on a mission to supply the forces responsible for the act of aggression was captured.

"As usual, Libya responded with a string of lies in an attempt to deny its act of aggression.

"Chad, while reaffirming its determination to defend its territory and to maintain the peace in the interest of its citizens, has consistently given preference to peaceful means of settling the territorial dispute concerning the Aozou region.

"A recent example of Chad's approach is the Chadian delegation's participation in the fifth session of the Chad-Libya Joint Commission at Tripoli, despite the armed attack launched on 25 March and the tense

atmosphere created by the irresponsible statements made by JANA (Jamahiriya News Agency) and Libyan leaders.

"A further example of the Chadian people's determination to achieve peace is the Chadian Government's decision to release the group of 10 Libyan prisoners of war, captured in the course of the recent counter-offensive by the Chadian National Armed Forces on the frontier between Chad and the Sudan.

"This humanitarian, conciliatory gesture, which is similar to the gesture made following the capture of the two pilots whose fighter was shot down in Chadian air space, is also a response to the steps taken by a great number of distinguished leaders of fraternal countries that are friends of Chad, which have always shown the greatest possible willingness to help in bringing about a peaceful, lasting settlement to the Chad-Libyan conflict.

"The Chadian Government fully appreciates the principles of fraternity and peace that inspire the countries in question.

"The 10 prisoners of war were handed over today to a friendly country that has made all the necessary arrangements for their transfer to their own country.

"Chad hopes that the Libyan leaders will finally understand that all attempts to destabilize Chad either directly or in collusion with the Sudan are doomed to failure, and that, in the interest of the Chadian and Libyan peoples and in the interest of the region as a whole, they must abandon their policy of using force and of following the principle of fait accompli; that they must commit themselves to achieving a just, definitive settlement of the territorial dispute brought about by the military occupation of the Aozou Strip, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and with the principles of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and that they must make a genuine endeavour to achieve implementation of the Algiers framework agreement of 31 August 1989.

N'Djamena, 23 May 1990"

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21334
24 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2620. On 13 October 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 958-847 on the map of Nowsud.

2621. At 2200 hours on 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired two cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 273-243 and 274-247 on the map of Alavan.

2622. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers and building at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 301-864, 288-876 and 301-898 on the map of Sardasht.

2623. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 680-682 on the map of Baneh and at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 669-660 on the map of Garmab.

2624. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 375-812 on the map of Mavoot.

2625. On 14 October 1989, between 1000 and 1050 hours, three Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a connecting trench and constructing a group bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 639-229 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2626. On 14 October 1989, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a rest bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 559-514 on the map of Sumar.

2627. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 10-72 on the map of Mehran.

2628. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 20-metre-long trench at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 687-214 and constructed an observation post at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 629-219 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2629. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 100-metre-long trench at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 388-878 on the map of Einkhosh.

2630. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 388-879 on the map of Einkhosh.

2631. On 14 October 1989, Iraqi forces set barbed wire at the geographical co-ordinates of QV 75-31 on the map of Talool.

2632. On 14 October 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 841-817 on the map of Halabjeh.

2633. On 15 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging trenches at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 392-818 on the map of Mavoot.

2634. On 15 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a rest bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 564-501 and a bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 559-514 on the map of Sumar.

2635. On 15 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen constructing a bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 73-22 on the map of Chazzabeh.

2636. On 15 and 16 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired eight cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 25-20, 24-24, 28-23 and 27-26 on the map of Alavan.

2637. On 15 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired three cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 275-241, 286-232 and 273-246 on the map of Alavan.

2638. On 16 October 1989, at 0755 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 384-814 on the map of Mavoot.

2639. On 16 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 805-625 and 805-626 and constructed a 120-metre-long stone wall at the geographical co-ordinates of 805-624 on the map of Baneh.

2640. On 16 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 093-593 on the map of Mehran.

2641. On 16 October 1989 at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a rest bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 458-647 on the map of Naftshahr.

2642. On 16 October 1989, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft gun at the geographical co-ordinates of QB 227-002 on the map of Dehloran.

2643. On 16 October 1989 at 2200 hours, Iraqi forces fired 10 cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 2740-2454 on the map of Alavan.

2644. On 16 October 1989 at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces fired a cannon round at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 240-255 on the map of Alavan.

2645. On 16 October 1989 at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces fired three cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 273-245 on the map of Alavan.

2646. On 16 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired three cannon rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 255-255 on the map of Alavan.

2647. On 16 October 1989, Iraqi soldiers constructed two rest bunkers at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 502-648 on the map of Sizdeh.

2648. On 17 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired a large number of shells at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 25-20, 24-24, 28-23 and 27-26 on the map of Alavan.

2649. On 17 October 1989 at 0800 hours, a number of Iraqi soldiers were seen digging a trench at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 384-815 on the map of Mavoot.

2650. On 17 October 1989, Iraqi forces set barbed wire and planted mines at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 680-675 on the map of Baneh.

2651. On 17 October 1989, Iraqi forces set barbed wire at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 683-679 on the map of Baneh.

2652. On 17 October 1989, three bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 662-680 on the map of Garmab.

2653. On 17 October 1989 at 1520 hours, a rest bunker was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 682-298 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2654. On 17 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 392-846 on the map of Einkhosh.

2655. On 18 October 1989, an installation, a 100-metre-long bunker and a sentry post were constructed and two firing pits were dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 494-819 on the map of Garmab.

2656. On 18 October 1989, Iraqi forces were constructing a new road from the geographical co-ordinates of NE 500-795 to NE 505-805 on the map of Garmab. In their patrol of the area, United Nations military observers witnessed a bulldozer in construction activities there.

2657. On 18 October 1989 at 1755 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 38-80 on the map of Mavoot.

2658. On 18 October 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 91-13 on the map of Halaleh.

2659. On 18 October 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 916-136 on the map of Halaleh.

2660. On 18 October 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of QB 220-016 on the map of Dehloran.

2661. On 18 October 1989 at 2100 hours, Iraqi forces fired 25 illuminating rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 02-92 and another 9 illuminating rounds at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 49-54 on the map of Yabis and Meimeh river.

2662. On 18 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 73-22 and 67-27 on the map of Chazzabeh.

2663. On 18 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 638-219 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2664. On 19 October 1989, three bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 294-023 and 289-028 on the map of Sardasht.

2665. On 19 October 1989 at 1020-1035 hours, Iraqi forces fired six shells towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographical co-ordinates of NF 23-26 on the map of Alavan.

2666. On 19 October 1989 at 0640 hours, a trench was dug by five Iraqi infantrymen at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 100-703 on the map of Mehran.

2667. On 19 October 1989 at 0910 hours, an observation post was constructed by eight Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 830-180 on the map of Halaleh.

2668. On 19 October 1989 at 1320-1530 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 485-095 and 482-090 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2669. On 19 October 1989 at 1500 hours, an Iraqi plane was observed flying from Naftshahr towards Ilam at a high altitude.

2670. On 19 October 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 507-689 on the map of Sizdeh.

2671. On 19 October 1989, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-tank SPG-9 and camouflaged it at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 533-754 on the map of Sumar.

2672. On 19 October 1989, a trench was dug and a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PD 054-886 on the map of Nowsud.

2673. On 19 October 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 481-090 and ND 485-095 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2674. On 20 October 1989 at 1010 hours, an unidentified type of weapon was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 98-50 on the map of Marivan.

2675. On 20 October 1989 at 0730 hours, an observation post was constructed by six Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 510-692 on the map of Sizdeh.

2676. On 20 October 1989 at 1000 hours, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 147-778 on the map of Mehran.

2677. On 20 October 1989, a wooden kiosk was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 918-147 on the map of Halaleh.

2678. On 20 October 1989, a bunker and an observation post were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 95-10, north of Tariken pass.

2679. On 20 October 1989, an Iraqi dump truck loaded bricks in the city of Musian at the geographical co-ordinates of QB 232-012 on the map of Dehloran.

2680. On 20 October 1989, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 290-940 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2681. On 20 October 1989, a number of defensive positions were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 065-980 on the map of Meimeh.

2682. On 20 October 1989 at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench by a mechanical shovel and a bulldozer at the geographical co-ordinates of TP 593-173 along Arvandroud.

2683. On 20 October 1989 at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a Dushk heavy machine-gun at the geographical co-ordinates of TP 660-150 opposite Bessat bridge.

2684. On 21 October 1989, two tank ramps were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 502-556 on the map of Sumar.

2685. On 21 October 1989, a bunker was constructed and a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 504-691 on the map of Sizdeh.

2686. On 21 October 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of QB 120-016 on the map of Dehloran.

2687. On 21 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 075-983 on the map of Meimeh.

2688. On 21 October 1989, a stone-made personal bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PD 055-940 on the map of Nowsud.

2689. On 21 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed and a trench was dug at the geographical co-ordinates of PD 089-946 on the map of Nowsud.

2690. On 21 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug the earth at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 295-837 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2691. On 21 October 1989, at 1000 hours, two ambush bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 551-236 and 558-238 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2692. On 22 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a road using two loaders, two bulldozers and four dump trucks at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 538-863 and 538-822 on the map of Sizdeh.

2693. On 22 October 1989, at 1700 hours, a trench was dug and a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 141-798 and 143-796 on the map of Mehran.

2694. On 22 October 1989, at 1015 hours, three Iraqi vehicles were seen patrolling at the helicopter landing pad located in the village of Barzan.

2695. On 22 October 1989, at 1020 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 968-443 on the map of Marivan.

2696. On 22 October 1989, a white helicopter disembarked its passengers and then took off at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 977-518 on the map of Panjwain.

2697. On 22 October 1989, at 1500 hours, eight Iraqi soldiers were seen fishing in the river at the geographical co-ordinates of TP 504-397 on the map of Arvand river.

2698. On 22 October 1989, a 400-metre road was constructed by Iraqi forces during several nightly operations in the ridge of the river at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 53-98 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2699. On 22 October 1989, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 547-776 on the map of Sizdeh.

2700. On 23 October 1989, at 0900 hours, two bunkers were constructed by two Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 90-32 on the map of Panjwain.

2701. On 23 October 1989, 4 Iraqi soldiers were seen swimming and 18 others were seen fishing in the river at the geographical co-ordinates of TP 5003-3215 and 4711-3640.

2702. On 23 October 1989, at 1430-1750 hours, a bunker was constructed by nine Iraqi infantrymen at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 678-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2703. On 23 October 1989, two firing positions were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 93-11 and 96-09 on the map of Sarney.

2704. On 23 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by the Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 712-516 on the map of Ozgaleh.

2705. On 23 October 1989, at 1650 hours, six Iraqi trucks with unknown supplies were observed moving at the geographical co-ordinates of PE 20-63 on the map of Mowlan Abad.

2706. On 23 October 1989, at 1700 hours, three Iraqi trucks were seen unloading their supplies at the geographical co-ordinates of PE 20-63 on the map of Mowlan Abad.

2707. On 23 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen digging trenches at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 140-789 on the map of Mehran.

2708. On 24 October 1989, Iraqi forces carried out a reconnaissance patrol at the geographical co-ordinates of TQ 19-26 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2709. On 24 October 1989, Iraqi forces replaced 51 tents with 51 brick-made bunkers at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 420-070, 423-080, 437-089 and NC 35-25 on the map of Khosravi.

2710. On 24 October 1989, a large roofed bunker was constructed at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 573-456 on the map of Sumar.

2711. On 24 October 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 572-456 on the map of Sumar.

2712. On 24 October 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 385-862 on the map of Einkhosh.

2713. On 24 October 1989, at 1530 hours, an Iranian soldier was wounded by an Iraqi bullet at the geographical co-ordinates of TP 67700-15700 on the map of Alishirik.

2714. On 24 October 1989, at 1645 hours, a white Iraqi helicopter was seen flying at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 977-528 on the map of Marivan.

2715. On 24 October 1989, at 1100 hours, an observation post was constructed by 10 Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 385-862 on the map of Einkhosh.

2716. On 24 October 1989, at 1200 hours, Iraqi forces were seen carrying nine ammunition boxes at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 94-10 on the map of Sarney.

2717. On 24 October 1989, a bunker was constructed and a trench was enlarged by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 640-211 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2718. On 24 and 25 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired shots from the geographical co-ordinates of NE 531-809 and 551-795 on the map of Garmab.

2719. On 24 October 1989, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 100-703 on the map of Mehran.

2720. On 24 October 1989, three bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 112-562 on the map of Mehran.

2721. On 24 October 1989, three portable cabins were installed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 098-714 and 106-722 on the map of Mehran.

2722. On 24 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 153-561 on the map of Mehran.

2723. On 24 October 1989, a connecting trench and a bunker were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 155-564 on the map of Mehran.

2724. On 24 October 1989, three bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 083-602 on the map of Mehran.

2725. On 25 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 144-785 on the map of Mehran.

2726. On 25 October 1989, three Iraqi soldiers dug a trench at the geographical co-ordinates of NE 20250-86500 on the map of Ghaleh Dizeh.

2727. On 25 October 1989, at 0700 hours, a trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 975-010 on the map of Salehabad.

2728. On 25 October 1989, at 0925 hours, 15 Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 135-747 on the map of Mehran.

2729. On 25 October 1989, at 1000 hours, a bunker was constructed by five Iraqi soldiers at the geographical co-ordinates of QA 74-22 on the map of Chazzabeh.

2730. On 25 October 1989, at 1015 hours, an Iraqi white plane was seen flying over Sumar area at a high altitude.

2731. On 25 October 1989, at 1730 hours, an Iraqi plane was seen flying over Halaleh area.

2732. On 25 October 1989, at 0600 hours, a group bunker was constructed and a telephone line was installed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 144-785 and 083-680 on the map of Mehran.

2733. On 25 October 1989, a stone bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PD 054-882 on the map of Nowsud.

2734. On 25 October 1989, a wooden observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 922-141 on the map of Halaleh.

2735. On 25 October 1989, between 0900 hours and 1430 hours, 17 Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker and dug a trench at the geographical co-ordinates of NC 539-778, 534-748 and 465-637 on the map of Sizdeh.

2736. On 25 October 1989, between 0915 hours and 1010 hours, three Iraqi personnel were seen setting poles for barbed wire and planting mines at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 685-344 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2737. On 25 October 1989, a personal bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PD 065-872 on the map of Nowsud.

2738. On 25 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of ND 666-446 on the map of Mehran.

2739. On 25 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical co-ordinates of PB 133-564 on the map of Mehran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. J. ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/45/290~~
S/21335
25 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated 22 May 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR
dated 22 May 1990

Increasingly alarming reports are emanating from the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories. The Israeli authorities are intensifying their repression of the peaceful Arab population, who have been angrily protesting against the massacre of Palestinian workers perpetrated on 20 May in the vicinity of Tel Aviv.

The Israeli troops who were rushed in to suppress the demonstrations have been acting with unusual brutality, even to the point of using firearms. Among the Palestinians there are dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded. The situation is heating up and the violence is escalating. For example, a group of French tourists in Jordan has already fallen victim to the increased violence.

The tragic events of the past few days in the Middle East are no mere coincidence. They are the natural outcome of the militaristic psychosis being whipped up in Israel and a result of the policy being pursued by the ruling circles of that country of reinforcing the occupation of Arab lands and quashing the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

While in Tel Aviv the ministerial portfolios are being unhurriedly distributed, in the streets of Arab towns and villages more and more blood of innocent people is being shed; meanwhile, peaceful efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict are being deliberately frustrated.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns the criminal actions of the Israeli military clique and demands an immediate end to the violence. Effective measures, including measures under United Nations auspices, must be taken to protect the Palestinian population in the occupied territories.

In the Soviet Union, people are convinced that the situation in the Middle East can be normalized only by arriving at a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement and a just solution of the Palestinian problem. In that regard, steps must be taken without delay to move the peace process forward in that region on the basis of a balance of interests of the parties and international legality. Israel must heed the voice of reason and must seriously join in the search for peace in the region.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Soviet-Egyptian declaration signed in Moscow on 15 May 1990 (see annex).

We request you to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mohamed N. GALAL
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Soviet-Egyptian declaration signed in Moscow on 15 May 1990

At the invitation of Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Muhamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official fraternal visit to the USSR from 14 to 16 May 1990.

The Presidents met each other tête-à-tête and also held discussions in which delegations of the two States participated. The discussions were designed to promote the further development of bilateral co-operation and to contribute to solving regional and international problems of common concern and to ensuring universal peace and security.

The USSR and Egypt welcome the present growing trend towards an improvement in the political climate in the world, which bears witness to a marked turn for the better in relations among States and peoples.

Guided by a firm belief in the unity of the destiny of mankind and in the power of its collective reason, the two sides reaffirm the need to mobilize the efforts of the entire world community in building a non-nuclear, non-violent and safe world on the basis of the renunciation of confrontation, the search for a mutually acceptable balance of interests and the broadening of multifaceted co-operation, confidence and mutual understanding among peoples.

The USSR and Egypt emphasize the urgent need to reaffirm in international relations the new political thinking, the priority of universal human values, the right of each people to choose the path of its development and to achieve self-determination, respect for its national characteristics, traditions and distinctiveness, and the principles of humanism and civilized relations. They express a common desire to realize in international practice the fundamental principles of equal rights and justice, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

The two sides reaffirm their adherence to the principles of the supremacy of law and the priority of international law. Peace must be the strategic objective of the policies of all States and peoples.

I

The Soviet Union and Egypt proceed from the principle that today more than ever it is necessary for all States and peoples to unite their efforts to preserve peace and life on earth. Convinced that eliminating the threat of nuclear war is the primary condition for preserving human civilization, the two sides support efforts to banish the threat of a nuclear disaster, halt the arms race, achieve general and complete disarmament, and strengthen the foundations of international peace and security, mutual trust and progress of peoples.

The USSR and Egypt declare their readiness to co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts in the solution of problems of international security, first and foremost in such key areas as the reversal of the nuclear and conventional arms race, the reduction of military confrontation in the world and the peaceful resolution of conflict situtations.

The two sides note in that regard that the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a 50-per-cent reduction in strategic offensive arms, together with strict observance of the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, could be a turning-point. The reaching of agreement in 1990 at the Vienna talks on conventional weapons could also be of major importance. The complete and universal banning of nuclear tests and the accession by all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will help to promote favourable trends in the international arena and to make them irreversible.

The USSR and Egypt appeal for the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The two sides express their support for the perfecting of international machinery for ensuring comprehensive security and for enhancing the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in solving the crucial issues of the present day.

The two sides attach great importance, given the changed circumstances in the world, to the constructive role played by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in its efforts to strengthen favourable trends and to reaffirm in international relations the principles of law, justice, peace and the balance of interests.

II

The USSR and Egypt consider that the continued worsening of economic and social problems in the developing countries represents a threat for international peace and stability. In this connection they consider it essential to devote part of the colossal financial resources that should be saved as a result of disarmament measures for the purposes of development of those countries.

They are in favour of increased joint efforts to resolve such urgent questions as the reduction of the social and economic gap between the developed and the developing countries and the balanced, stable development of the world economy. The two sides emphasize the importance of the decisions taken at the eighteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly for organizing universal economic co-operation in solving those problems.

The USSR and Egypt acknowledge that the mounting burden of external indebtedness of developing countries constitutes a serious obstacle to their economic and social development and also hampers their economic and trade links with developed countries. Accordingly they appeal to creditor States and to international financial institutions to take, together with debtor countries, urgent measures to reduce total indebtedness and the costs of debt-servicing. The

two sides also express their support for the idea of convening at the earliest possible date an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness, which is dampening prospects for the economic growth and development of the continent.

The sides agree to intensify their co-operation in the field of environmental protection. They reaffirm their intention to take effective measures against the dumping of nuclear and toxic wastes, especially in Africa. They favour heightened efforts in the struggle against international terrorism and drug trafficking.

III

The USSR and Egypt believe that the peoples of the Middle East should be guaranteed a just and stable peace, a secure existence and freedom to develop. A major condition for that is the achievement of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement based on the norms of international law, a balance between the legitimate interests of the parties, internationally recognized principles and, first and foremost, a just solution of the question of Palestine based on the Palestinian people's exercise of its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State.

The USSR and Egypt consider that the situation currently taking shape in the Middle East calls for mobilization of bilateral and multilateral efforts on the part of all interested parties, utilizing the mechanisms of international organizations, especially the United Nations. The sides favour a versatile approach to establishing a peace process, and welcome the constructive proposals and initiatives, including proposals for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, which are helping to move that process forward. Such efforts would further preparations for the convening of an international conference under United Nations auspices, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the Security Council. The USSR and Egypt consider such a conference to be a sure way of achieving a comprehensive settlement.

The sides believe that the peaceful uprising of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, the intifadah, which has continued since December 1987, and also the constructive and balanced approach by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to issues involving the peace process - an approach which has received international support - provide a favourable opportunity for promoting a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

The sides note with concern that Israel's policy of settling in the Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, is illegal and constitutes a serious obstacle to peace in the Middle East. The sides call upon Israel to adhere to the principles of international law and to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Both sides resolutely condemn Israel's settlement of immigrants in the occupied territories. They believe that immigration should not take place when it infringes the rights of other peoples, in particular the Palestinian people.

The USSR and Egypt express their grave concern about the situation in Lebanon. They advocate the preservation of that country's territorial integrity, and respect for its national sovereignty and independence. They declare their support for the legitimate power in Lebanon, and also for the efforts of the League of Arab States and of its Tripartite Committee, which are contributing to the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of the Taif Agreements.

The sides believe that the transition from a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq to a stable peace can be achieved through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) in all its aspects.

The sides are of the opinion that the establishment of a dialogue between Iran and Iraq is the principal means of achieving peace. In that context, the USSR and Egypt express their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and declare their readiness to contribute to the success of his mission.

The sides call for measures to reduce tension, reverse the arms race and create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East. The Egyptian side has commended highly the Soviet ideas and proposals in that area made in February 1989. The Soviet side has welcomed the recent initiative of President Mubarak on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

The sides have called upon Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to accept the mechanism of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

IV

The USSR and Egypt welcome Namibia's achievement of independence. While they recognize the merit of recent steps to establish a dialogue with the patriotic forces in South Africa, they stress that, without the elimination of the racist system of apartheid - the source of the continuing tension in southern Africa - it is impossible to guarantee the peoples of the region security, peace and a decent way of life.

In their discussion of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the sides expressed their willingness to contribute to a speedy normalization through a dialogue among all interested parties.

The USSR and Egypt stress that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) plays a positive role in uniting the countries of Africa, consolidating their efforts to solve political, social and economic problems and establishing peace and security on the African continent. The Soviet side otes with satisfaction the important contribution of Egypt and of President Mubarak, as the current Chairman of OAU, in that respect.

V

The Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt have declared their determination to continue to develop friendly relations and constructive co-operation in every way possible and in all fields, and to strengthen political dialogue and co-ordination in international forums in the interests of universal peace and security.

They will foster, in every way, relations and contacts at various levels, exchange delegations of the legislative and executive organs of the two countries and increase the extent of their economic and trade co-operation.

The USSR and Egypt are confident that their joint efforts to achieve the goals set forth in this document will further the establishment of good relations among States, based on the princples of the new political thinking, and the building of a peaceful future for mankind.

President Mubarak has invited President Gorbachev to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt. The invitation has been accepted with thanks. The dates of the visit will be agreed through the diplomatic channel.

President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

M. GORBACHEV

President of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

H. MUBARAK

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/291/Corr.1
S/21336/Corr.1
4 June 1990

CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND SPANISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 May 1990 from the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 1

The signature of the representative of Egypt should read

(Signed) Mohamed N. GALAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

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* A/45/50.

90-13938 1532i (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21337
25 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequences of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2740. On 26 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 923-141 on the map of Halaleh.

2741. On 26 October 1989, a firing position was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 935-115 on the map of Sarney.

2742. On 26 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 916-138 on the map of Halaleh.

2743. On 26 October 1989, two observation posts were constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 535-533 on the map of Sumar.

2744. On 26 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a sentry post at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 557-794 and a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 556-793 on the map of Garmab.

2745. On 26 October 1989, Iraqi forces took photographs of the Iranian forward defence line in the general area of Shalamcheh.

2746. On 26 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen loading bricks from the city of Musian at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 232-012 on the map of Dehloran.

2747. On 26 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 678-212 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2748. On 26 October 1989, an embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 16400-20600 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2749. On 26 October 1989, at 1900, 2000 and 2100 hours, Iraqi soldiers fired tracer bullets and illuminating shells in the southern part of Hosseinieh road.

2750. On 26 and 27 October 1989, 31 Iraqi boats were observed in the north and south of Hosseinieh road engaged in reconnaissance operations.

2751. On 26 October 1989, at 1610 hours, an observation post was constructed by five Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 503-688 on the map of Sizdeh.

2752. On 26 October 1989, a firing position was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 962-093 on the map of Sarney.

2753. On 27 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by a number of Iraqi troops at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 301-836 on the map of Mavoot.

2754. On 27 October 1989, at 1020 hours, a firing position was constructed and a 40-metre-long trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 608-352 on the map of Sumar.

2755. On 27 October 1989, a connecting trench was dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 504-585 on the map of Sumar.

2756. On 27 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 135-748 and 116-735 on the map of Mehran.

2757. On 27 October 1989, at 0600 hours, two observation posts were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 14-77 on the map of Mehran.

2758. On 27 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 610-379 on the map of Sumar.

2759. On 27 October 1989, at 0920 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 175-009 on the map of Dehloran.

2760. On 27 October 1989, five Iraqi troops enlarged a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 517-577 on the map of Sumar.

2761. On 27 October 1989, at 0630, 2100 and 2130 hours, Iraqi forces fired flare bullets and illuminating shells in the south of Hosseinieh road.

2762. In the afternoon of 27 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed an ambush bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 17400-28200 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2763. On 27 October 1989, at 0600 hours, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 610-379 on the map of Sumar.

2764. On 27 October 1989, at 1520 hours, two Iraqi soldiers were observed working at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 294-999 on the map of Sardasht.

2765. On 27 October 1989, a new bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 735-812 on the map of Mavoot.

2766. On 27 October 1989, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 392-818 on the map of Mavoot.

2767. On 27 October 1989, a roofless bunker was constructed by Iraqi soldiers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 371-811 on the map of Mavoot.

2768. On 27 October 1989, Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 312-803 on the map of Mavoot.

2769. On 27 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 683-683 on the map of Baneh.

2770. On 27 October 1989, Iraqi forces reinforced their troops in the capacity of a company at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 683-683 on the map of Baneh.

2771. On 28 October 1989, Iraqi forces engaged in engineering activities related to the construction of a dike at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 17000-29500 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2772. On 28 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers and reinforced their troops in the capacity of a company at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 484-822 on the map of Garmab.

2773. On 28 October 1989, at 0900 hours, five Iraqi soldiers constructed a firing position at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 651-378 on the map of Sumar.

2774. On 28 October 1989, at 0900 hours, five Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 611-378 on the map of Sumar.

2775. On 28 October 1989, at 1515 hours, an Iraqi soldier was observed engaged in activities in the minefield at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 551-895 on the map of Sizdeh.

2776. On 28 October 1989, at 1700 hours, a trench was dug in the minefield by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 52-59 on the map of Yabis.

2777. On 28 October 1989, a bunker and an embankment were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 50900-41900 on the map of Khosrow-Abad.

2778. On 28 October 1989, at 0900 hours, five Iraqi soldiers constructed a firing position at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 611-378 on the map of Sumar.

2779. On 28 October 1989, a group bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 148-778 on the map of Mehran.

2780. On 28 October 1989, a 10 m-long embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 139-769 on the map of Mehran.

2781. On 28 October 1989, a tank platform was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 931-120 on the map of Halaleh.

2782. On 28 October 1989, a 10 m-long embankment was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 140-770 on the map of Mehran.

2783. On 28 October 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 046-975 on the map of Ghotbeh hill.

2784. On 28 October 1989, at 1010 hours, a concrete bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of AQ 045-974 on the map of Ghotbeh hill.

2785. On 28 October 1989, a concrete bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 044-978 on the map of Ghotbeh hill.

2786. On 28 October 1989, four one-man bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 530-808 on the map of Garmab.

2787. On 28 October 1989, Iraqi forces engaged in engineering activities at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 15750-97600 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2788. On 29 October 1989, at 1100 and 1340 hours, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 981-507 and 894-235 on the maps of Marivan and Seyed Sadegh respectively.

2789. On 29 October 1989, at 1530 hours, Iraqi soldiers fired shots with light weapons at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 89-21 on the map of Shandri Khavari.

2790. On 29 October 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 961-531 on the map of Marivan.

2791. On 29 October 1989, at 1800 hours, Iraqi soldiers fired 25 illuminating shells at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 63-25 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

2792. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi troops fired about 30 illuminating shells at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 73-13 on the map of Halaleh.

2793. During the night of 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen laying barbed wire from the geographic co-ordinates of ND 685-212 to the geographic co-ordinates of ND 678-212 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2794. On 29 October 1989, a number of Iraqi soldiers approached Iranian positions at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 963-095 on the map of Sarney.

2795. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces were seen improving a firing platform at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 931-110 on the map of Sarney.

2796. On 29 October 1989, five Iraqi soldiers were seen erecting props and laying barbed wire at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 486-055 on the map of Kharat-ha.

2797. On 29 October 1989, at 0930 hours, seven Iraqi soldiers dug a trench at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 51-59 on the map of Sumar.

2798. On 29 October 1989, at 2040 hours, Iraqi forces fired 47 rounds of illuminating shells from the geographic co-ordinates of QV 77-30 on the map of Talool.

2799. On 29 October 1989, at 0950 hours, Iraqi forces fired 14 rounds of illuminating mortar shells from the geographic co-ordinates of QV 79-22 on the map of Talool.

2800. On 29 October 1989, at 1220 hours, Iraqi forces transported a 130 mm gun with a heavy vehicle at the geographic co-ordinates of QV 74-29 on the map of Talool.

2801. On 29 October 1989, at 1940 hours, Iraqi forces fired nine rounds of illuminating shells from the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 16-31 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2802. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces dug a 200 m-long trench from the geographic co-ordinates of ND 805-753 to the geographic co-ordinates of ND 807-757 on the map of Halabjeh and another 110 m-long trench at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 806-634 on the map of Ozgaleh.

2803. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces constructed a small base and a number of bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 15750-04850 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2804. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces performed engineering activities related to the construction of a dike at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 17000-30000 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2805. On 29 October 1989, Iraqi forces performed engineering activities related to the construction of a dike at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 17000-28300 on the map of Hosseinieh.

2806. On 29 October 1989, at 2030 hours, Iraqi forces fired 15 illuminating rounds from a Colt across from Hosseinieh road.

2807. On 29 October 1989, at 2030 hours and 2200 hours, Iraqi forces fired a large number of illuminating shells in the north and south of Hosseinieh road.

2808. On 29 October 1989, at 2045 hours, Iraqi forces fired 60 illuminating rounds by Colt across from Hosseinieh road.

2809. On 30 October 1989, two group bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 977-531 on the map of Marivan.

2810. On 30 October 1989, a large bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 059-602 on the map of Piranshahr.

2811. On 30 October 1989, between 0900 hours and 1130 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 692-217 on the map of Ghalmeh.

2812. On 30 October 1989, at 0930 hours, two Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 492-640 on the map of Sizdeh.

2813. On 30 October 1989, at 1730 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 682-223 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2814. On 30 October 1989, at 1920 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was seen flying at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 83-85 on the map of Siparuz.

2815. On 30 October 1989, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces performed engineering activities with three loaders and two dump trucks at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 15750-97600 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2816. On 30 October 1989, at 0815 hours, 12 Iraqi soldiers were engaged in engineering works at the geographic co-ordinates of TQ 15750-01000 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2817. On 30 October 1989, Iraqi forces carried out a sea patrol using 21 boats in the north and south of Hosseinieh road.

2818. On 30 October 1989, Iraqi forces fired seven Colt illuminating shells in the south of Hosseinieh road.

2819. On 31 October 1989, an Iraqi loader was engaged in enginering works at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 14750-96900 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

2820. On 31 October 1989, a shelter and a bunker were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 099-009 on the map of Ghotbeh hill.

2821. On 31 October 1989, three Iraqi soldiers were fishing in the Nahr-e-Alishir at the geographic co-ordinates of TP 592-175. They were observed by the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) forces also.

2822. On 31 October 1989, between 1100 hours and 1440 hours, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 518-762 on the map of Sizdeh.

2823. On 31 October 1989, at 1220 hours, three Iraqi soldiers constructed an observation post at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 51-59 on the map of Sumar.

2824. On 31 October 1989, at 1230 hours, nine Iraqi soldiers constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 128-746 on the map of Mehran.

2825. On 31 October 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces erected props at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 689-239 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin and completed laying barbed wire around them on 2 November 1989.

2826. On 1 November 1989, at 0930 hours, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of PE 00-52 on the map of Marivan.

2827. On 1 November 1989, at 0950 hours, 20 Iraqi soldiers constructed three bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PE 02-52 on the map of Marivan.

2828. On 1 November 1989, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-027 on the map of Sardasht.

2829. On 1 November 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of 01-52 on the map of Mehran.

2830. During the night of 1 November 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 51-59 on the map of Sumar.

2831. On 1 November 1989, an observation post was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 246-999 on the map of Dehloran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. J. ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21338
31 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At its 2925th meeting, on 31 May 1990, following the adoption of resolution 655 (1990), the President of the Security Council made the following statement:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force 1/ states, in paragraph 24: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Notes

1/ S/21305.

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